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A Summary of the Requirements and Procedures to Export Food and Beverage Products to Mexico 2001

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Report Highlights:

One of the primary constraints to exporting is the limited knowledge of the foreign market's regulations and import procedures. The objective of this report is to better inform U.S. exporters about the border crossing process as it applies to products exported to Mexico by truck. It is primarily intended for those exporters new to the Mexican market.

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A SUMMARY OF THE REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES TO EXPORT FOOD AND BEVERAGES PRODUCTS TO MEXICO

Disclaimer

This report is for informational purposes only to assist companies in exporting food and agricultural products to Mexico. Every effort has been made to provide an accurate list of contact information, but telephone and fax numbers change frequently in Mexico. In addition, there may be other qualified firms in Mexico and the United States, and their exclusion from any lists was unintentional. Neither the US Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) or the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) endorse any firm contained herein. US exporters should take normal commercial precautions when dealing with any potential service provider or importer, including checking references.

CHAPTER ONE

General Import Procedures and Requirements for Food and Beverage Products

Introduction

The objective of this report is to better inform US exporters of food products about the border crossing process as it applies to products exported to Mexico by truck.

This report is particularly intended for those exporters new to the Mexican market. One of the primary constraints to exporting is the limited knowledge of the foreign market's regulations and import procedures. This lack of knowledge leads to errors, higher costs, delays and frustration which can eventually discourage exporters from participating in export markets. A very large percentage of the shipments stopped at border crossing points are not due to sanitary or phytosanitary problems, nor with problems with the goods themselves, but rather with omitted or incorrectly filled out documentation.

What Can US Exporters do to Minimize Delays at the Border?

The first and most important factor in doing business on the border is communications. Before closing a sale make sure that brokers and forwarding fees are discussed. Request the name and contact person for both customs broker and forwarder. If shipping for the first time or shipping a new product, request that the importer use a customs broker that has experience in crossing the product to be shipped. Before shipping, make sure that the shipment complies with all import requirements. Double check all documentation to ensure it is completed correctly and that the volume or number of packages mentioned in documents correspond to the amount in the actual shipment. For most agricultural and food products, these requirements are on the "import requirement sheet." The importer or customs broker can send you a copy.

To reduce costs and delays at the border, exporters should consider doing the following:

1. Consolidate all possible shipper's invoices on one conveyance into one commercial invoice to avoid multiple Mexican Customs entries.
2. Provide a column on the invoice for the Mexican Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) for Mexican Customs classification and, when possible, summarize the classifications by HTS in order to calculate duties and to more easily prepare the pedimento. Remember, Mexican HTS codes are not exactly the same as US HTS codes. By providing the correct HTS codes, the forwarder's classification time will be reduced.
3. Provide another column for shipments of multiple products, to mark country of origin and NAFTA qualified products.
4. Palletize all shipments to reduce transfer costs and handling charges.
5. Arrange for trailers to travel through the border to the final destination. This will eliminate product transfer costs from one trailer to another; however, check on the cost of the bond to insure the trailer to

travel into Mexico to see if this method is cost effective.

6. Ensure 100 percent compliance 100 percent of the time. Once a relationship has been established with the broker/forwarder and a history of no errors has been established, the time to classify a shipment will be greatly reduced which, in turn, should reduce costs over the long run.
7. First-time shippers should consider using a US customs broker that provides services for southbound shipments. It will increase the crossing cost, but should significantly reduce one's learning curve. It will also guarantee that there is someone looking out for the exporter's interests on the border.
8. Visit the border. Meet customs brokers and forwarders and walk through the Mexican import clearance process. The regional US Agricultural Trade Office in Monterrey can help (See Appendix B).
9. Arrange for shipments to arrive at the border in the morning, as early as the forwarder will accept them. While bridge and Customs are open until 12:00 a.m., SAGARPA is only open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
10. Double check all documents to ensure that they are completed correctly and that the volume and/or number of packages indicated on the documents correspond to actual shipments.
11. Fax copies of all documents to your customs broker and/or importer as early as possible so he can review them and confirm to you that they are in proper order before you ship your products.
12. Do not include anything in your shipment that has not been described on the invoice; specify exact quantities, number of packages and even catalogs if these are included in the shipment.

Packing

When preparing to send your shipment, the exporter needs to be aware of packing, labeling, documentation, and insurance requirements. Because the goods are being shipped by unknown carriers to distant customers, the new exporter must be sure to follow all shipping requirements:

- Correctly pack shipment to minimize damage.
- Correctly label products to ensure that goods are handled properly and arrive on time to final destination.
- Consider insuring against damage, loss, and pilferage and, in some cases, delay in transit.
- Provide proper bracing in the container, regardless of size, and make sure the weight is evenly distributed.
- Goods should be packed on pallets to facilitate handling. Packages and packing filler should be made of moisture-resistant material.
- To avoid pilferage, avoid mentioning contents or brand names on packages.
- Strapping, seals, and shrink wrapping are effective means to deter theft.

Insurance

Consideration should be given to insure export shipments against loss, damage, and delay in transit. For international shipments, the carrier's liability is frequently limited by international agreements, and the coverage is substantially different from domestic coverage. Arrangements for cargo insurance may be made by either the buyer or the seller, depending on the terms of sale. Exporters are advised to consult with international insurance carriers or freight forwarders for more information.

If the US firm is responsible for insurance, it could obtain its own policy or for a fee, insure the cargo under a freight forwarder's policy. If the terms of sale make the foreign buyer responsible, the exporter should not assume (or even take the buyer's word) that adequate insurance has been obtained. If the buyer neglects to obtain coverage or obtains too little, damage to the cargo may cause a major financial loss to the exporter.

If a problem occurs, seek clarification from your freight forwarder, customs broker and importer. Obtain as many details as possible as to why the shipment was detained at the border. Request a copy of any documents that are allegedly not in compliance, if this is the reported cause of the delay. Once you have obtained all details and copies of relevant documents and the problem remains unsolved, you should contact the regional US Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Monterrey, Mexico (See Appendix B). This office can help trouble shoot solutions for detained US shipments at the border, when such shipments are in compliance with Mexico's legitimate import requirements and procedures but are still denied entry. However, if shipments are detained because they do not conform with Mexico's legitimate import requirements and procedures, there is little the ATO can do other than to clarify to US exporters such requirements and procedures.

Mexican NOMs

Mexican quality standards are designated as Normas Oficiales Mexicanas – NOMs (Mexican Official Norms). The government is the primary entity in determining product standards, labeling and certification policy, with some input from the private sector and, to a lesser extent, from consumers. These NOMs are government mandated technical regulations. All Mexican Government technical regulations, regardless of the Ministry that issues them, have the prefix NOM. If there is a mandatory product standard in force for a specific product, then all domestic, as well as imported goods must comply with the applicable NOM. Some of these NOMs are product specific (NOM-120-SCFI-1996, label requirements for table grapes) while others are product generic (NOM-142-SSA1-1995, goods and services - sanitary and commercial specifications for labeling of alcoholic beverages). Exporters must identify which NOM applies to their product. NOMs are revised every five years. Since the inception of the NOM program, government agencies have issued over 720 NOMs, of which approximately 90 are for food products.

Mexican NOMs which US food products are subject to are:

Red Meats

NOM-034-SSA1-1993	Goods and services. Sanitary specifications for packaged, ground and molded beef.
NOM-122-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Sanitary specifications for cured and cooked

	meat products and cured by emulsification and cooked.
NOM-030-ZOO-1995	Specifications and processes for the verification for imported meat, carcasses and offals in zoosanitary points of verification.
NOM-147-SSA1-1995	Goods and services. Sanitary specifications for cured and aged meat products.

Poultry

NOM-030-SCFI-1994	Commercial information-quantity statements in label-specifications.
NOM-051-SCFI-1994	General specifications for food and non-alcoholic beverages labeling.
DECREE 07/15/1999	Tax payment reimbursement to exporters (PITEX).
AGREEMENT 07/15/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free poultry parts and offap from the United States.
AGREEMENT 07/15/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free whole poultry from the United States.
AGREEMENT 07/19/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free for whole turkeys from the United States.
AGREEMENT 07/19/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free cut turkey meat from the United States.
AGREEMENT 07/19/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free deboned poultry and turkey meat from the United States.
AGREEMENT 07/16/1999	Minimum quota to import tariff-free table and fertile eggs from the United States.
NOM-004-ZOO-1994 Modification proposed on 07/20/99	Fat, liver, muscle, and kidneys in poultry, bovine, caprine, cervine, equine, ovine and porcine. Toxic residues. Maximum limits allowed and sampling procedures.
NOM-005-ZOO-1993	National campaign against Avian Salmonellosis.
NOM-013-ZOO-1994	National campaign against Newcastle Disease, velogenic presentation.
NOM-020-ZOO-1995	Determination by high resolution liquid chromatography of ivermectin content in livers of bovine, equine, porcine, ovine and poultry.
NOM-024-ZOO-1995	Zoosanitary specifications and characteristics for the transportation of animals, animal products and sub-products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, biologic and animal feeds.
NOM-030-ZOO-1995	Specifications and procedures for the inspection of imported meat, carcasses and offal at verification zoosanitary check points.
NOM-036-ZOO-1995 Proposed	Determination by gas chromatography-mass spectrometric method of Zeranol, Diethylstilbestrol and Taleranol content in liver and muscle of bovine, equine, porcine, ovine, poultry, caprine and cervidae.

NOM-044-ZOO-1995 Final rule-08/14/1996 Modification-11/15/1998	National campaign against Avian Influenza.
NOM-033-SSA1-1993	Goods and services. Irradiation of meals. Permitted dosages in meals, raw materials, and additives for meals
NOM-092-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination method to count the aerobic bacterial, by plate.
NOM-109-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Handling of food sampling and transportation of their microbiological analysis.
NOM-110-SSA1-1994	Goods and Services. Preparation and dilution of meal samples for their microbiological analysis.
NOM-111-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination method to count moss and yeast in meals.
NOM-112-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination of coliform bacteria by “the most probable numerical” technique.
NOM-113-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Method to count the total coliform microorganisms by plate.
NOM-114-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination method of salmonella in meals.
NOM-115-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination method of staphylococcus aureus in meals.
NOM-116-SSA1-1994	Goods and Services. Determination method of humidity in meals by thermal treatment. Sand or gauze method.
NOM-117-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Determination of cadmium, arsenic, lead, tin, copper, iron, zinc and mercury in meals, potable water and purified water by the atomic absorption spectrometric method.
NOM-120-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Sanitation and hygiene practices for meals, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage processes.
NOM-122-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Meat products. Cured and cooked meat products, cured emulsified and cooked. Sanitary specifications.
NOM-129-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Fisheries products. Sanitary disposition and specifications.
NOM-145-SSA1-1995 Proposed rule	Goods and services. Meat products. Cured and cut meat products. Cured and aged meat products. Sanitary specs.
NOM-159-SSA1-1995	Goods and services. Eggs, egg products and subproducts. Sanitary dispositions and specifications.
NOM-014-RECNAT-1997 Proposed rule 6/21/1997	Sanitary regulations to import new and used wood pallets, wood boxes, and other wood platforms to be used for cargo and packaging.

Perishable Products

NOM-006-FITO-1995	Minimum requirements to import vegetables, vegetable products and by-products not regulated in a specific norm.
NOM-008-FITO-1995	Phytosanitary requirements and specifications for the importation of fresh produce.
NOM-010-FITO-1995	External quarantine to prevent the introduction of banana pests.
NOM-011-FITO-1995	External quarantine to prevent the introduction of citrus pests.
NOM-012-FITO-1995	External quarantine to prevent the introduction of potato pests.
NOM-044-FITO-1995	Phytosanitary requirements and specifications for the importation of nuts, processed and dried products.
NMX-FF-026-1994-SCFI	Non industrialized food products for human use-fresh fruit-table grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (L)- specifications.
NOM-120-SCFI-1996	Labeling requirements for table grapes.
NOM-062-FITO-19991	Phytosanitary requirements and specifications for importation of vegetables, vegetables products, and sub products by mail or international carrier.

Frozen Foods

NOM-036-SSA1-1993	Goods and services. Sanitary specifications for ice cream.
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Grocery Food Items

NOM-041-SSA1-1993	Goods and services. Sanitary specifications for purified bottled water.
NOM-086-SSA1-1994	Goods and services. Nutritional specifications for foods and non-alcoholic beverages with a modified composition.
NOM-142-SSA1-1995	Goods and services. Sanitary and commercial specifications for labeling of alcoholic beverages.

Other Official Publications**Ministry of Health and Public Assistance (SSA) Requirements**

- **Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import (SAPI)**

Some agricultural products and processed foods are subject to the “Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import-SAPI” requirement by the Secretaria de Salud y Asistencia-SSA (Ministry of Health and Public Assistance) before these products can be imported. Other food products, including alcoholic beverages, require that an “Import Sanitary Notification” or “Aviso” be made at the time of importation. The notice is made by the authorized Mexican representative through the customs broker at the time of importation.

In order to secure the SAPI, the interested importer must present the following documents:

- notification of incorporation of the company
- a completed form of “Application for a Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import,” (See appendix A.1) with a receipt of payment of fees for this form (original and two copies, and which as of April 2001, had a cost of \$1,105 pesos)
- original label in Spanish
- invoice
- Sanitary Statement (original document)

The Sanitary Statement must come from the exporting country's respective sanitary authorities or an FDA-certified laboratory declaring that the products, identified by production lot, are safe and fit for human consumption; indicating their physical-chemical analysis; microbiological analysis; and if applicable, specific analysis; country of origin and expiration date by lot. If a Sanitary Statement is not available, the following documents can be presented instead:

- Free Sale Certificate: a document issued by FDA, or a State Health or other Department. It declares that the product fulfills all legal requirements, and it is used and sold freely without any restrictions in the country of origin
- Certificate of Origin: a document issued in the country of origin which states, by lot, the geographical origin of the product to be imported.
- Physical-Chemical Analysis conducted in the country of origin by the manufacturer or an FDA-certified laboratory which identifies the product's representative values, presented on the company's letterhead with name and signature of the responsible chemist and valid by lot.
- Microbiological analysis determination of pathogenic and non-pathogenic microorganisms, conducted in the country of origin, by the manufacturer or an FDA-certified laboratory, presented on the company's letterhead with name and signature of the chemist responsible and valid by lot
- A quantitative composition formula must be presented in the case of products imported into Mexico for the first time or when its formula has changed. This formula must always be included for products with food supplements.

After the application has been submitted, the Secretariat of Health will take five days to deliver the results. If the importer's application is not rejected, then there are two possibilities. The first possibility is that the imported product is selected, by random sample among the applications for approval that the secretariat is at that time processing, to conduct an on site analysis. In this case, after the first lot of products has been imported, the importer will inform the office of the Ministry of Health that the product is in Mexico so they can visit their installations and conduct their analysis. The importer is notified of the sampling process five days after the initial submission for the Sanitary SAPI and before the product is actually imported. The Secretariat of Health will charge a fee of \$815 pesos for this sampling.

In the second case, the SAPI is granted without a sampling process, and the importer may bring his product into Mexico. The Secretariat of Health has limited representation at border entry points, so these documents will usually be handed to the Customs Official. Health officials do have the right to inspect a shipment upon request. For all these procedures the review of the sanitary approval and sampling process is paid through a standard No. 5 form of the Sistema de Administracion Tributaria (SAT) by presenting two copies at a bank. The importer will present three copies of this form to the Ministry of Health. See

appendix A.2

Of the four product categories included in this report, the following items are subject to the “Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import (SAPI)” requirement:

A) Frozen Foods

2004.1001	Frozen potatoes prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2009.1101	Frozen orange juice

B) Grocery Food Items

1901.9002	Vegetable food products for diabetics
2003.1001	Mushrooms
2003.2001	Truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.1001	Homogenized vegetables, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.5101	Beans shelled, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.5999	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.6001	Asparagus prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.8001	Sweet corn prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2005.9001	Peppers prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
2007.1001	Homogenized preparations of jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree, cooked, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
2007.9101	Citrus fruit jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree, cooked, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
2007.9901	Marmalades for diabetics whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
2007.9902	Jellies for diabetics
2007.9903	Puree or pastes for diabetics
2007.9999	Other jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree, cooked, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
2104.2001	Homogenized composite food preparations
2104.3001	Soups and broths and preparations thereof; homogenized composite food preparations
2106.1001	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances.
2106.1002	Products derived from milk protein
2106.9099	Other food preparations not elsewhere specified or included

- **Import Sanitary Notification**

The Import Sanitary Notification (Aviso Sanitario de Importacion) is a free-style letter, written in Spanish, which must contain the following information:

- name of product
- trade brand
- specific quantity
- name and address of producer
- name and address of importer

- port of entry and
- import tariff numbers

This document, written on the exporting company's letterhead, should be addressed to the Secretaria de Salud, Dirección General de Calidad Sanitaria de Bienes y Servicios, and presented at the port of entry. In addition, the invoice, airway bill and a Sanitary Statement (Constancia Sanitaria) are required. The sanitary statement must come from the exporting country's respective sanitary authorities, or an FDA-certified laboratory declaring that the products, identified by production lot, are safe and fit for human consumption; indicating their physical-chemical analysis; microbiological analysis; and, if applicable, specific analysis; country of origin and expiration date.

The food products covered by the "Import Sanitary Notification" are:

A) Red Meats and Poultry

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1603.0001 | Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates |
| 1603.0099 | Other extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates |

B) Frozen Foods

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2105.0001 | Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa |
|-----------|---|

C) Grocery Food Items

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1901.1001 | Preparations for infant use, put up for retail sale, containing milk solids over 10 percent of its weight |
| 1901.2001 | Mixes and doughs for preparing bakery products based on flour, oat powder, starch, meal, corn, wheat |
| 1901.2099 | Other food preparations of flour, oat powder, starch, meal, corn, wheat, etc. |
| 1902.1101 | Pastas, uncooked not stuffed and not prepared such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagna, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni, couscous, whether or not prepared, containing egg |
| 1902.1999 | Other pastas not stuffed, uncooked and not prepared |
| 1902.2001 | Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed, or otherwise prepared |
| 1902.3001 | Other pastas |
| 1902.4001 | Couscous |
| 1903.0001 | Tapioca and substitutes thereof prepared from starch in the form of flakes, grains, pearls, sifting or similar forms |
| 1904.1001 | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products |
| 1905.1001 | Crisp bread |
| 1905.2001 | Gingerbread and the like |
| 1905.3001 | Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers |
| 1905.4001 | Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products |
| 2102.3001 | Prepared baking powders |
| 2103.1001 | Soy sauce |
| 2103.2001 | Tomato ketchup and other tomato sauces |
| 2103.2099 | Other ketchups |

2103.3001	Mustard flour and meal and prepared mustard
2103.3099	Other prepared mustard flour
2103.9099	Other sauces, prepared sauces, condiments, mixed seasonings, mustards, prepared mustards
2106.9005	Aromatized syrups
2201.1001	Mineral water
2201.9001	Drinking water
2201.9002	Ice
2201.9099	Other water, including mineral water
2202.1001	Water, mineral and aerated, containing added sugar
2202.9099	Other water, mineral and aerated, containing added sugar
2203.0001	Beer made from malt
2204.1001	Sparkling wine
2204.2101	Wine from fresh grapes, including fortified wines
2204.2102	Red wine, pale red wine, white wines
2204.2103	Fine wine, "Rhine Type"
2204.2104	Champagne, other sparkling wines
2204.2199	Other wines from fresh grapes
2204.2999	Other wines
2205.1001	Vermouths
2205.9099	Other vermouths
2206.0099	Other
2208.2001	Cognac
2208.2002	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc, Wainbrand
2208.2003	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine with alcohol strength equal or above 80 grade GL
2208.2099	Other spirits obtained by distilling grapes
2208.3001	Canadian whiskey
2208.3002	Whiskies above 53 grades GL
2208.3003	Whiskies with alcohol strength above 40 grade GL
2208.3099	Other whiskies
2208.4001	Rum
2208.5001	Gin and Geneva
2208.6001	Vodka
2208.7001	Liqueurs and cordials
2208.7099	Other liqueurs and cordials
2208.9002	Ethyl alcohol
2208.9099	Other undenatured ethyl alcohols
2209.0001	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid
2402.2001	Cigarettes containing tobacco
2402.9099	Other cigars

The Ministry of Health and Public Assistance (SSA) does not have personnel at border crossing points. Both the SAPI and the Import Sanitary Notifications must be presented to the Mexican Customs Official. If the imported products are subject to any of these two requirements and the necessary documentation

is not presented, these items will be stopped at the border. The importer, then, would have to go to the nearest SSA field office and begin the import requirement process.

Role and Importance of Freight Forwarder/Customs Broker

The international freight forwarder acts as an agent for the imported cargo to the international destination. These agents are familiar with the import rules and regulations of foreign countries, methods of shipping, US government export regulations, and the documents connected with foreign trade.

Freight forwarders can assist with an order from the start by advising and exporter of the freight costs, port charges, cost of special documentation, and insurance costs as well as their handling fees, all of which help in preparing price quotations. Freight forwarders may also recommend the type of packing for best protecting the merchandise in transit; they can arrange to have the merchandise packed at the port or containerized. The cost for their services is a legitimate export cost that should be figured into the price charged to the end customer.

When the order is ready to ship, freight forwarders should be able to review the letter of credit (if used), commercial invoices, packing list, and so on to ensure that all the paperwork is in order. They can also reserve the necessary space on a truck or other means of transportation, if the exporter desires. If the cargo arrives at the port of export and the exporter has not already done so, freight forwarders may make the necessary arrangements with customs brokers to ensure that the goods comply with customs import documentation regulations. In addition, they may have the goods delivered to the carrier in time for loading. They may also prepare the bill of lading and any special required documentation. After shipment, they forward all documents directly to the customer or to the paying bank, if desired.

In the case of Mexico, freight forwarders usually form part of a local customs broker company or are closely associated with one. Currently, many Mexican forwarding companies and/or customs brokers have offices on the US side of the border. They physically receive the shipment; classify the goods in order to identify duties, sanitary/health requirements, labeling specifications, and special documentation; and transfer the cargo if necessary, etc. This process may require unloading the shipment, and it is at this point when the forwarder decides whether to transfer the cargo to a Mexican trailer if deemed necessary, before presenting the shipment to inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture (SAGARPA). In some cases, the installation used by the freight forwarder is a SAGARPA approved inspection site, where SAGARPA inspectors have a small laboratory and equipment to sample products and carry-out their inspections. In cases where installations are not approved by SAGARPA, the freight forwarder arranges for the inspection at SAGARPA's installations.

After the inspection by SAGARPA, the shipment is returned to the forwarder/broker's installations. After learning that the shipment passed, the Mexican customs broker prepares the pedimento de importacion, pays the import duties and prepares all the other certificates for presentation of the shipment to Mexican Custom Officials.

As the shipment moves into Mexico, the bar code from the pedimento is scanned into the computer, then the shipment is transferred to Mexico. The pedimento's folio number is sent, in advance, by the customs broker agency and Customs will already have this data. At this point, the computer decides if the shipment

is to be inspected (red light) or released (green light). If the shipment receives a red light, meaning subject to an intensive inspection, the trailer goes directly to Customs' import inspection lot. The inspection is performed by Mexican Customs authorities, and it takes from two to four hours depending on the traffic. Upon exiting the import lot, the shipment is presented for a second red/green light inspection. If a red light appears again, the inspection procedure is repeated, but it is performed by an independent Mexican company to validate the inspection conducted by Mexican Customs.

If the trailer is given a green light upon arrival at the primary inspection point the shipment is not inspected by Mexican Customs officials. However, the shipment is subject to a second red/green light, and if a red light is randomly received, the cargo is inspected.

After completing the inspection process, the shipment is taken to a transfer lot where it is eventually hooked to a Mexican long-haul tractor so it can be taken to its final destination within the country. The tractor then heads out of Nuevo Laredo and at kilometer 26, Mexican Customs reviews documents, checks the seals on the trailer and, if all is in order, releases the shipment. If there is a problem, the shipment is returned to the import lot..

Exporters should seriously consider having the freight forwarder/customs brokers handle the formidable amount of documentation that exporting requires as they are specialists in this process. Exporters should always try to work with the customs broker assigned to their client since they probably are experienced in handling these kinds of goods. There are currently 423 registered Mexican customs brokers in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and 180 US customs brokers in Laredo, Texas. Some of these agencies specialize in food products and are very experienced. This represents a wide field of options to finding the right customs broker to satisfy the needs of US food exporters and to assist them in crossing their products into Mexico with little or no delays.

Laredo is the most important commercial border crossing point between the United States and Mexico. There are four crossing points at this border. The International Bridges number one and number two are located in the city and mostly service light vehicles. (See Appendix A.3). The International Bridge number three "World Trade Bridge," and the "Solidarity Bridge" are located on the outskirts of Laredo and are almost exclusively dedicated for freight trucks. Currently, all heavy trucks pass through these latter two border crossing points. (See Appendix A.4 and A.5). Some custom brokers prefer crossing products over the Colombia Bridge since the installation is new and, more importantly, is not as busy.

Importer Registration

Mexican importers are required to register with the Treasury Ministry on two different accounts, in the Padrón de Importadores (General Importers Census) and in the Padrón de Importadores Sectorial Específico (Sectorial Registry of Importers).

Mexican Customs also requires that importers of certain products re-register with their local customs regional office. Importers who do not re-register run the risk of having their shipments stopped at the border. Some products imported into Mexico are greatly undervalued, and therefore are assessed lower import duties. Mexican Customs has decided to place a minimum import price for some selected items with a history of under invoicing. This practice was designed to crack-down on customs fraud in Mexico and

was implemented for certain products in August of 1999. The following table lists the product categories and Harmonized System (HS) numbers for which importers dealing with these products must re-register.

The following list is based on the Mexican HS schedule and the minimum prices upon which import duties will be assessed for certain products.

		(Estimated)	
<u>HS Number</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price</u>
0210.9003	Poultry, salted or in brine	Kg.	0.641
0808.1001	Apples		
	a) When the box contains 72 apples of a diameter of 3.5/16"	Kg.	0.825
	b) When the box contains 80 apples of a diameter of 3.3/16"	Kg.	0.810
	c) When the box contains 88 apples of a diameter of 3"	Kg.	0.803
	d) When the box contains 100 apples of a diameter of 2.15/16"	Kg.	0.792
	e) When the box contains 113 apples of a diameter of 2.13/16"	Kg.	0.791
	f) When the box contains 125 apples of a diameter of 2.3/4"	Kg.	0.774
	g) When the box contains 138 apples of a diameter of 2.11/16"	Kg.	0.740
1902.1101	Pastas, whether or not cooked or stuffed, containing egg		
	a) Small size pastas	Kg.	1.250
	b) Long pasta	Kg.	1.380
	c) Unfilled empty pasta	Kg.	2.380
1902.1999	Other pastas		
	a) Small size pasta	Kg.	0.570
	b) Long pasta	Kg.	0.720
	c) Noodles	Kg.	0.570
1902.2001	Filled food pasta, whether or not cooked or prepared	Kg.	2.500
1902.3099	Other pastas		
	a) Lasagna	Kg.	1.810
	b) Colored pasta	Kg.	0.900
1905.3001	Sweet cookies, gaufrettes, wafers, gaufres		
	a) Dry pasta	Kg.	3.760
	b) Sweet	Kg.	5.350
	c) Sandwich	Kg.	3.100
	d) Sprinkled	Kg.	2.470
	e) Mixed assortment	Kg.	2.460
	f) Marias	Kg.	2.050
1905.9099	Other cookies	Kg.	2.380
2203.0010	Beer from malt	Liter	0.650

2204.2102	Red, rose, claret and white wines of an alcoholic strength of up to 14 grades GL, at 15 degree C in containers of glass, earthenware or pottery	
	a) Rioja Crianza red wine	lt. 3.870
	b) Rioja Reserva red wine	lt. 4.950
	c) Rioja Gran Reserva red wine	lt. 5.400
	d) Roja Crianza white wine	lt. 4.170
	e) Red Spanish wine	lt. 1.660
	f) White Spanish wine	lt. 1.660
	g) Borgoña Beaujolais French wine	lt. 4.790
	h) B. Chateauneuf D.P. French wine	lt. 10.040
	i) B. Pouilly Fuisse Bco. French wine	lt. 10.810
	j) Borgoña Chablis Bco. French wine	lt. 9.270
	k) Burdeos Selection Tto. French wine	lt. 3.090
	l) Burdeos Selection Bco. French wine	lt. 3.090
2204.2103	Grape wines, "Rhine Type"	
	a) Liebfraumilch German wine	lt. 1.850
	b) Oppenheimer German wine	lt. 1.990
2204.2104	Champagne; sparkling wines	
	a) Extra Brut Champagne	lt. 36.000
	b) Brut Champagne	lt. 21.000
2208.2001	Cognac	
	a) X.O. Cognac	lt. 45.230
	b) V.S.O.P. Cognac	lt. 23.000
	c) V.S. Cognac	lt. 12.500
2208.2002	Brandy with a alcohol strength of 37.5 degrees G.L.	
	a) Spanish brandy	lt. 2.890
2208.3003	Whisky or whiskies with an alcoholic strength above 40 degrees G.L.	
	a) Blended Scotch whiskey	lt. 3.410
	b) Aged 12 year Scotch whiskey	lt. 8.290
	c) Irish whiskey	lt. 4.600
2208.4001	Rum	
	a) White rum	lt. 1.320
	b) Aged rum	lt. 1.760
2402.2001	Cigarettes with tobacco	10-20 in pkg.

Description of General Import Documents, Who Secures Them and Where**US Documents**

- **Phytosanitary Certificate-Plant Protection and Quarantine-PPQ**

Mexico requires a certificate of inspection attesting to the specifications of the fruits and vegetables shipped. This certification is obtained by the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The phytosanitary certificate is issued by the Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) office of APHIS to the producer and it certifies that the plants or plant products described in this document have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine and other injurious pests. An original of this document is required at Mexican Customs. See Appendix A.6 for a sample of this document.

- **Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness**

The Meat and Poultry Export Certificate is issued by the Field Operation Staff of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), USDA. This document certifies that the meat products included in the shipment are from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy. In the case of poultry and poultry products, it certifies that the birds were officially inspected and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.

This document is issued to the exporter and also includes the general data of the consignee. Other data included in the format are district office, country of destination, folio number, plant number, city, type of facility, total marked net weight, total containers, and products as labeled with their individual market weight, number of packages and plant number. It is very important to put slaughter date, packing date and lot number in the remarks section. The name of the species on the product description line is also required (for example, hot dogs, beef, pork, or turkey). There are various sanitary statements required in the remarks section, as well. These are listed in the Hoja de Requisitos for any given product. The document is not valid unless signed by an inspector of the Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, listing his name and the date. An original of the document is required. See Appendix A.7 for a sample of this document.

- **Certificate of Free Sale**

This document is issued by several state and federal government agencies and US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) certified laboratories. It assures the authorities of the importing country that these products comply with US requirements and are sold freely in the market of the country of origin. For example, the FDA or state health authorities issue these certificates for non-alcoholic goods. The US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) issues US Free Sale Certificates for alcoholic beverages. In the case of poultry products, the USDA-FSIS export certificates of wholesomeness described above are accepted as an equivalent to the free sale certificates requested by Mexican authorities. See Appendix A.8 for a sample of this document.

- **Commercial Invoice**

As in a domestic transaction, the commercial invoice is a bill for the goods from the seller to the buyer. A commercial invoice should include basic information about the transaction, including a description of the goods, the address of the shipper and seller, and the delivery and payment terms. The buyer needs the invoice to prove ownership and to arrange payment. The Mexican government uses the commercial invoice to assess customs duties. An original of this document is required at Mexican Customs. See Appendix A.9 for a sample of this document.

- **Certificate of Origin**

Mexico requires a signed statement as to the origin of the imported item. Such certificates are usually obtained through a semi-official organization such as a local chamber of commerce. This document certifies that the listed products originated in the territory of the exporting company, and comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The certificate ensures preferential treatment for goods originating in this region. The US Customs Office of the Department of the Treasury issues certificates of origin for exporters. See Appendix A.10 for a sample of this document.

- **Export Packing List**

Considerably more detailed and informative than a standard domestic packing list, an export packing list itemizes the products in each individual package and indicates the type of package: box, crate, drum, carton, etc. It shows the individual net, legal, crate, and gross weights and measurements for each package (in both US and metric systems). Package markings should be shown along with the shipper's and buyer's references. The packing list should be attached to the outside of a package in a waterproof envelope marked "packing list enclosed." The list is used by the shipper or forwarding agent to determine (1) the total shipment weight and volume and (2) whether the correct cargo is being shipped. In addition, customs officials (both Mexican and US) use the list to check the cargo. An original of this document is required by Mexican Customs.

- **Bill of lading**

In some transactions, bills of lading are used. Bills of lading are contracts between the owner of the goods and the carrier (as with domestic shipments). International bills of lading can be cosigned so as to accommodate varying arrangements between buyer and seller. Provided that the buyer is buying on an open account basis, the bill of lading can be consigned directly to the buyer, and the merchandise is immediately available on arrival at the point of delivery. On the other hand, should the seller want to exchange title and/or possession of the goods for payment, he must state on the bill of lading: "consigned to the order of." The customer usually needs the original as proof of ownership to take possession of the goods.

Mexican Documents

- **Hoja de Requisitos Fitosanitarios (CET) Phytosanitary Requirements**

This document is issued by the Directorate of Regulation and Phytosanitary Inspection (Dirección de Regulación e Inspección Fitosanitaria) of SAGARPA. It lists all the phytosanitary requirements for which product categories are subject when they are being imported into Mexico. These documents are published by product category and country and not by specific products or HS number. This document has to be secured by the importer or representative (i.e. customs broker) and presented at the moment of the SAGARPA inspection. During the inspection process, SAGARPA officials check the shipment's paperwork against the requirements. Each specification sheet is sold for \$174 pesos. An original of this document is required at Mexican Customs. See Appendix A.11 for a sample of this document.

- **Registro de Trámite para Inspección (RTI) Registration for Inspection Procedure**

This document testifies that the inspection was done by SAGARPA. The form is designed to be filled out following the steps in an inspection: document presentation, visual inspection, product sampling, samples for laboratory analysis, checking of prior chemical/cleansing treatment and final results. If the shipment is found to be missing documentation or has a sanitation problem, the inspection is halted, the reason is stated and the inspection is not completed. This is the only official document from SAGARPA that tells the exporter what was wrong with the shipment and **should always be requested when a shipment is rejected.**

After the shipment passes inspection, the document is signed by two SAGARPA inspectors, an import certificate (certificado de importación) is formulated with a file number, the shipment is approved and released. This import certificate proves that the shipment adheres to and complies with the sanitary import requirements. This inspection process has a cost of \$896 pesos. See Appendix A.12 for a sample of this document.

- **Certificado de Importación-Import Certificate**

This is the official document that certifies that the items inspected by SAGARPA officials comply with the import sanitary requirements. The certificate is issued to the importer by the General Directorate of Phytosanitary Sanitation of the National Commission for Animal and Plant Health of SAGARPA, and bears the name and signature of the inspector.

The information required in this document follows:

- RTI folio number
- number of pedimento
- date (dd,mm,yy)
- certificate for phytosanitary or zoosanitary goods
- SAGARPA office number
- name and general data of importer
- name of exporter
- imported items broken down by tariff number and description

- country of origin
- quantity
- units
- plant number
- lot number
- slaughter date
- packing date
- full name and full address of consignee
- transportation mode
- car plates and
- name of freight company are required.

As a general guideline, the cargo has eight calendar days from the date of this document to arrive at its final destination.

This document currently costs \$900 pesos but the price increases every three months by approximately five to ten percent. An original of this document is required at Mexican Customs. See Appendix A.13 for a sample of this document.

- **Pedimento de Importación - Import Petition Document**

This document is created by the customs broker and represents the formal petition before Mexican Customs authorities to import certain items on behalf of their client. The formats of the pedimentos are not all exactly alike. However they are very similar and have the same information which is provided to the customs broker by the importer, the inspection process and export documents. The customs broker fills in all the data spaces with the following information:

- reference number
- payment date
- number of pedimento
- type of operation
- exchange rate
- customs section
- foreign currency rate
- date of entrance
- type of transportation
- weight (Kilos)
- fiscal code number of buyer
- selling country
- country of origin
- reissued by intermediaries
- name and full address of consignee
- number, dates, form of invoice with name of supplier and address
- brands
- number of packages
- commercial value

- freight charges
- insurance
- invoice value
- additional fees
- total value
- description of items
- unit price
- percent
- taxes
- tariff code
- quantity
- unit

The document also has a space for writing down all the certificates which are attached.

The pedimento de importación bears the name and signature of the customs broker with his tax registry number, population registry and customs broker license number. An original of this document is required by Mexican Customs. See Appendix A.14 for a sample of this document.

Other Documents Used in Mexico

- **Carta de No Etiquetado – No Labeling Required Letter**

Some customs brokers present a letter directed to the Official Customs Administrator to explain that the items being imported are not for retail sale but instead for industrial processing and, as such, do not require labels. The letter lists the invoice number, the name of the international supplier, and complete address where these goods will be further processed. This document is signed by the importer on the letterhead of the importing company. See Appendix A.15 for a sample of this document.

- **Formato de Carta de Encomienda - Letter Format of Assignment to Customs Broker**

Some customs brokers will ask for a written letter on letterhead paper from the importing company, by which they instruct the customs broker to import the items described in the body of the letter. This letter also lists:

- the invoice number
- the supplier who issues the invoice
- value of shipment
- list of all documents which are provided to the customs broker such as permits, certificates, catalogs, packing list, the tariff number and information in order for him to import the items described above.

The legal representative signs the letter testifying that all the quantities are correct, the documents are legitimate and that the shipment is the ultimate responsibility of the importing company. See Appendix A.16 for a sample of this document.

Mexican Customs law is very strict regarding proper submission and preparation of customs documentation. Errors in paperwork can result in fines and even confiscation of merchandise because it can be considered as an attempt to import contraband. Exporters are advised to ensure that their Mexican clients employ competent, reputable Mexican importers and customs brokers.

Description of General Mexican Inspection Procedures

Shipments of US food products to Mexico are subject to two to four inspection procedures by Mexican authorities. The number of inspections depends on the type of product, as well as the random green or red light received at inspection points.

Usually, the first official inspection is performed by SAGARPA to ensure that the goods comply with Mexico's sanitary health standards. This inspection is performed directly by inspectors from that agency. This inspection can range from a basic visual inspection to an in-depth inspection where samples are taken for laboratory analysis or are checked to see if they were exposed to a sanitary, pesticide or cleansing process. It may be necessary for the cargo to be completely unloaded so that all the packages can be checked and or counted. The extent of the inspection will be based on the instructions that appear on the Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet. For example, fresh meat will always be thoroughly inspected and samples taken for laboratory analysis. Samples are taken by species and by packing plant, not by lot. Consequently in a single shipment, several samples can be taken depending on the number of different species and plants from which these items originate. All laboratory results take six weeks. Even though the laboratory results take six weeks to complete, if the shipment does not encounter other problems, it is released and permitted to reach its final destination. However, if a problem is detected during the laboratory analysis, future shipments will be stopped until laboratory results are reported back to the border. The inspection will be done on the premises of the Customs Broker, if he has a certified inspection site, or at a public facility used by SAGARPA.

The second official inspection is conducted by Mexican Customs Authorities from the Ministry of the Treasury (Secretaria de Hacienda y Crédito Público). At the primary inspection point at the border, the shipment is randomly selected by computer for inspection; i.e., red light or green light. If the cargo receives a green light, it is not inspected at this point by Mexican Customs officials. However, if the shipment receives a red light, it is taken to the Mexican Customs' import lot. At this lot the truck is unloaded and the shipment is checked against all accompanying documents. Shipments of meat, apples and vegetables have mandatory inspections. Only products which have an agreed-upon work plan between the SAGARPA and USDA, or those specific products which have a decree in the Official Gazette, have been relieved from this requirement.

Once inspected by the Mexican Customs Authorities at the import lot, the cargo is subject to a second random inspection. This second inspection is to verify the work of the first official inspection, and it is conducted by an independent private company. If the shipment receives a red light, it is completely inspected again. Reportedly, only ten percent of shipments which received a first red light will receive a second red light. Trucks that were not inspected at the primary inspection point are also subject to the second random check.

After leaving the import lot the shipment is transferred to a long haul tractor for its final destination. The final

customs check point is located at kilometer 26 (or about 16 miles from the Laredo-Nuevo Laredo border) in Mexico where Mexican Customs Authorities check all stamps and the pedimento de importación (Import Petition Document).

Labeling Requirements

Most food products imported into Mexico are subject to general and product specific labeling requirements. The most important general requirements for food products are included in the following NOMs:

NOM-050-SCFI-1994, “Commercial Information – General Requirements for Products” which applies to other consumer products not covered by other NOMs.

NOM-051-SCFI-1994, “General Labeling Specifications for Pre-Packaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.” Under this NOM, nutritional information is voluntary, unless a nutritional claim is made. This NOM applies to most food items and is the most important.

Under NOMs 050 and 051, package labels must carry commercial information in Spanish as defined by the NOM. The information required by NOM 051 may also appear in the original language. The information referring to the brand, type of beverage and quantity should appear on the main label. The other information can be included on any other part of the label or product container. If the information does not fit on the product label, the additional information may be presented on separate labels.

The following information is required, in Spanish, by NOM-051:

- Name of product or merchandise
- Name, business name, and importer's address (may be included on the label or on a separate form)
- Net weight, in accordance with NOM-030-SCFI-94
- Federal Income Taxation Registry code number (or its equivalent in the US) from the exporter and or the chamber to which he/she is affiliated
- Name and address of exporter and country of origin of product
- Instructions on handling, use and/or product preservation, whenever applicable
- Manufacturing and expiration dates

The information may be presented in any of the following forms:

- A label adhered to the product
- Separate labels (one per product)
- For small products, the label may be hung, tied or attached

Exceptions to labeling requirements (NOM-051):

- Samples
- Raw materials for industrial process
- Temporary imports
- Trade shows
- Products in bulk
- Some companies (hotels, restaurants) along the border region
- Products to be sold directly to the hotel, restaurant, or food service industry do not need individual labels on each product, but the carton or package containing the individual products must be

labeled

Labels adhered to products imported into the Mexican market must be authorized. This certification is secured by verification units, which are companies empowered by the Mexican Government to counsel, review, and authorize labels for imported products. US exporters must contact one of these verification units through their local representative and request label authorization according to NOM 051. The verification unit will ask exporters for a copy of their proposed label in English and Spanish. The verification unit will review the label and text and recommend changes, if any, that should be made in order to provide the final authorization. Only after final authorization should labels be printed. Verification units that can assist US exporters to comply with Mexican labeling requirements are listed on pages 40-41 in Appendix B of this report.

CHAPTER TWO

Specific Import Requirements for Meat and Poultry Products

Special Documentation

Red meats, poultry and poultry products imported into Mexico must be accompanied by the Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (MPE Certificate) and the Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet (PRS). The MPE Certificate is issued by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), Field Operations, USDA and the PRS is issued by the Comisión Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, of the Dirección General de Salud Animal of SAGARPA. See pages 18 and 20 and Appendix A.7 and A.11.

If the poultry products imported into Mexico are transported on platforms or wooden pallets, exporters must comply with Mexican Official Norm NOM-014-RECNAT-1997. This NOM regulates “The Sanitary Guidelines of Using Pallets (platforms), Pallet-Boxes, Other Cargo Platforms and Various New and Used Wooden Containers.” Such platforms or pallets, as part of the poultry products container, do not require a phytosanitary certificate. Mexican officials inspect them at the border or at the place of entry but only to verify that they do not contain pests or to check if these wood-pests have caused damage. If pests of quarantine importance are detected such as: Lymantra Dispar (gypsy moth), Lyctus Linearis (screw worm) and Coptotermes Formosanus (termite) the pallets, platforms, or other wooden material will be separated from the poultry commodities and returned to the country of origin or destroyed. The owner or importer of the product will be responsible for all expenses related to the disposition of the pallets. In cases where non-quarantine pests are detected, the pallets, platforms, or other wooden material will be replaced by new ones, or the products will be subjected to prophylactic treatment or verification.

Health Certification

Food products in this category are not subject to the “Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import.” However, “Extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans (tariff number 1603.0001)” and “Other extracts and juices of meat, fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates (tariff number 1603.0099)” are subject to the “Import Sanitary Notification.” See pages 10 and 12 and Appendix A.1.

Other Import Documents

In addition to the special import documents (MPE and PRS, see pages 18 and 20; and Appendixes A.7 and A.11) and the health certificates mentioned above, the following additional import documents are required:

- Certificate of Free Sale
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin
- Export Packing List
- Bill of lading
- Pedimento de Importación (Import Petition document)

Special Inspection Procedures by Mexican Authorities

All fresh red and poultry meat shipments are thoroughly inspected and sampled. The SAGARPA inspection costs \$896 pesos, while the fee for the laboratory sample is \$900 pesos.

Special Labeling Requirements

Prepackaged red meat, poultry and poultry products must comply with official NOM-51-General Specifications for Labeling Prepackaged Foods and Non Alcoholic Beverages. Labeling for shipping containers is also subject to a Mexican product standards regulation. The specific NOM for labeling imported beef and beef products is NOM-030-ZOO-1995, published in the Diario Oficial (Official Gazette) on April 17, 1996. This Mexican standard establishes the specifications and procedures for verification of meat, carcasses, offals and edible variety meats from imported sources at specific zoosanitary verification import entry locations.

All beef products must be packed in boxes or multi-packs. A label must be placed in the corner of the box or combo and must contain the following information:

- The original label from the plant with the generic name of the product, net weight expressed in kilos, name and number of plant, and packing date. This information must be in English.
- A label in Spanish with the name of the exporting country; name, number and address of plant; name of product and within the text the words "manténgase en refrigeración" (maintain in refrigeration) or "manténganse en congelación" (maintain frozen).
- The boxes or combos must have the inspection seal of the US Sanitary Inspection Authority clearly visible, and the lot number must be clearly visible on the boxes and combos.

The information in NOM-030-ZOO-1995 is complemented by four other NOMS:

- NOM-004-ZOO-1994 (Control of Toxic Residue in Meat)
- NOM-008-SCFI-1993 (General System of Measure Units)
- NOM-009-ZOO-1994 (Sanitary Process for Meat)
- NOM-018-ZOO-1994 (Veterinarians approved as verification units and authorized to provide official zoosanitary services)

US exporters are recommended to review these official norms for a better understanding of Mexican import requirements in order to prevent shipment delays. A copy of these NOMS can be obtained from the Office of Agricultural Affairs (Appendix B). Other useful contacts are the US Meat Export Federation and the USA Poultry and Egg Export Council. (Appendix B).

A list of verification units that can assist US exporters to comply with these Mexican labeling requirements are also listed on pages 40-41 in Appendix B of this report.

CHAPTER THREE

Specific Import Requirements for Perishable Products

Special Documentation

Perishable products imported into Mexico must be accompanied by :

- Phytosanitary Certificate-Plant Protection and Quarantine-PPQ
- Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet-PRS (see page 20 and Appendix A.6 and A.11)

However, there are several exceptions to the PRS requirement: apples, plums, peaches, nectarines, oranges, grapefruits and mandarins from Texas, for which there is an agreed-upon work plan between the SAGARPA and USDA; and those specific products which have a decree in the Official Gazette that relieves them from this requirement. There are no work plans for vegetables. Also, apples are included on the list of products with minimum import prices (see page 16).

Health Certification

No health documents are required.

Other Import Documents

In addition to the special import documents mentioned above, the following additional documents are required (see pages 18, 19 and 20):

- Certificate of Free Sale
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin
- Export Packing List
- Bill of lading
- Pedimento de Importación (Import Petition Document)

Special Inspection Procedures by Mexican Authorities

Fruits and vegetables are subject to a thorough inspection and sampling process by SAGARPA officials. The entire shipment is inspected. The shipment may also be unloaded, at which time 15 cases will be inspected more closely, which entails fruits/vegetables and taking samples to laboratories for analysis. The inspectors will also check for dirt, leaves, pests and similar material related to the sanitary conditions of the products, shipment and transportation conditions. The inspection and sampling fees are \$896 pesos and \$900 pesos, respectively, which are charged to the importer.

Special Labeling Requirements

There are no general labeling requirements for fruits and vegetables; only table grapes have a special labeling requirement as described in NOM-120SCFI-1996.

CHAPTER FOUR

Specific Import Requirements for Grocery Food Items

Special Documentation

Grocery food items (dry goods) imported into Mexico must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet-PRS (see page 20 and Appendix A.11).

Health Certification

Several grocery food items are subject to the “Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import” or to the “Import Sanitary Notification.” These requirements are described above in the Ministry of Health and Public Assistance (SSA) Requirements (see pages 9 and 11 and Appendix A.1).

Other Import Documents

Besides the health certificates, the following import documents must also be presented (see pages 18, 19 and 20):

- Certificate of Free Sale
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin
- Export Packing List
- Bill of lading
- Pedimento de Importación (Import Petition Document)

Description of Special Inspection Procedures by Mexican Authorities

Grocery food items are inspected by SAGARPA officials, and from each lot four samples are taken for laboratory analysis. The inspection and sampling fees are \$896 pesos and \$900 pesos, respectively, which are charged to the importer.

Special Labeling Requirements

The NOM-051-SCFI-1994 “General Specifications for Labeling for Prepackaged Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” apply to grocery items, in general (see page 9).

In the case of alcoholic beverages, the specific labeling requirements are listed in NOM-142-SSA1-1995. This NOM states that alcoholic beverages should adhere to the following commercial and sanitary information. A sticker can be affixed to the product in the US prior to retail.

Commercial Information:

- Brand or commercial name
- Name or generic name of product
- In the case of Brandy, the word "Brandy" and the legend "100% de uva" (100% from grape) should stand out clearly, and must be verifiable.
- Exporter's name and address
- Indication of the quantity in accordance with NOM-030-SCFI (use metric units)
- Producer's name and address which, in the case of imported products, will be provided to SECOFI by the importer
- Country of origin (i.e., Producto de EE.UU.)
- Importer's name, company name and address
- In the case of beer and wine coolers, the labels should contain: name, address and taxation code of the importer

Sanitary Information:

- All alcoholic beverages should contain a statement that reads "EL ABUSO EN EL CONSUMO DE ESTE PRODUCTO, ES NOCIVO PARA LA SALUD" (The abuse in the consumption of this product is hazardous to your health.)
- Alcohol content
- Indicate the percent of alcohol in volume at 20 degrees centigrade displayed as follows: (Number) % Alc. Vol.
- Lot number
- Alcoholic beverages with aspartame should read: Fenilcetonuricos: contiene fenilalanina
- Those beverages that represent 50 grams or more in the daily consumption of orbital, should read: Contiene sorbitol: el abuso de este edulcorante puede causar efectos laxantes (Contains sorbitol: The abuse of this sweetener may cause laxative effects)
- Alcoholic beverages classified as "bajo en calorías" (light) and "sin calorías" (without calories) should only include legends according to the reduction of calories. Beverages with at least 24 percent less calories than the original product are considered "light." Those with less than 36 percent calories than the original beverage can be considered as "without calories."
- Only prepared drinks and cocktails should include a list of ingredients, which should be listed under the heading "Ingredientes," and they should be listed in decreasing order of their percentage of the product's total composition.

CHAPTER FIVE

Specific Import Requirements for Frozen Foods

Special Documentation

Frozen food imported into Mexico must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet-PRS (see page 20 and Appendix A.11).

Health Certification

Some frozen foods items are subject to the “Sanitary Authorization Prior to Import” or to the “Import Sanitary Notification.” These requirements are described above (see pages 9 and 11; and Appendix A.1) as part of the Ministry of Health and Public Assistance (SSA) import requirements.

Other Import Documents

Besides the health certificates, the following import documents must also be presented (see pages 18, 19 and 20):

- Certificate of Free Sale
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin
- Export Packing List
- Bill of lading
- Pedimento de Importación (Import Petition Document)

Description of Special Inspection Procedures by Mexican Authorities

Frozen foods are inspected by SAGARPA officials and from each lot four samples are taken for laboratory analysis. The inspection and sampling fees are \$896 pesos and \$900 pesos, respectively, which are charged to the importer.

Special Labeling Requirements

The NOM-051-SCFI-1994 “General Specifications for Labeling for Prepackaged Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages” apply to grocery items, in general (see page 9).

CHAPTER SIX

Summary and Breakdown of Costs

Shipments must be invoiced FOB in order to receive the preferential treatment for products originating in the United States as described in the provisions of the NAFTA. The correct incoterm for shipments through Laredo, Texas is delivered at Frontier (DAF), since FOB is a maritime commercial term.

The costs to cross a shipment into Mexico are basically classified into four categories: forwarding, disbursement, accessorial charges and customs broker's commissions. These charges are paid in cash and are accompanied by an invoice. These costs are charged in order to prepare the shipment to cross into Mexico and to physically place it at Mexican Customs. They include all forwarding charges, import duties, sales taxes and services related with these operations. NOTE: All numbers in parentheses () that follow on this page correspond to the table on page 33.

Forwarding charges (2) are for services such as classifying the product; unloading and reloading trucks; storage charges, if necessary; preparing import documents; drayage movements; and SAGAR inspections.

Disbursement charges (3) are import duties and sales taxes. Current import duties for US food products range from zero to ten percent, and duties are calculated by multiplying the import duty rate by the value of the shipment value at customs (1+2). Basic food products such as bread, milk, etc. are not subject to the 15 percent IVA tax. However, processed food products such as ice cream, alcoholic beverages, etc. are subject to this tax. However, if the imported processed food products are destined for the border strip, the IVA tax is only 10 percent.

Accessorial charges (4) are costs incurred by the Mexican broker in getting the shipment through Mexican Customs, and they are in addition to the broker's commission. Accessorial charges include general charges such as phone, fax, messenger service, customs clearance charges, document processing fees and red light inspections.

A broker's commission (6) is the fee charged to execute the import paperwork and is calculated as a percentage of the total commercial export value plus disbursement (5). Most brokers currently base their commission on the Mexican Government's authorized fee, which is 0.45 percent of the commercial export value plus expenses. Thus, the customs broker's commission is usually 0.45 percent of the sum of the commercial export value of the invoice (1) plus any disbursements (3) he made in the name of the importer. The custom broker's invoice will also include the IVA tax of 15 percent calculated only over the broker's fee.

Estimated Cost for Border Crossing Through Laredo/Nuevo Laredo

The typical costs of an export transaction into Mexico follow:

<u>CONCEPT</u>	<u>LOW-END EST. COST</u>	<u>HIGH-END EST. COST</u>
Commercial Invoice Value	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
+ U.S. Freight & Insurance	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Commercial Export Value (1)	\$ 101,000	\$ 101,000
Forwarding Charges		
Shipment Classification	\$ 50	\$ 450
Unloading	\$ 50	\$ 250
Movement	\$ 50	\$ 100
SAGARPA Inspection	\$ 90	\$ 90
Laboratory Analysis	\$ 90	\$ 90
Import Certificate	\$ 90	\$ 90
<u>Drayage Charge</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>
Subtotal (2)	\$ 500	\$ 1,220
Value at Customs (VAC=1+2)	\$ 101,500	\$ 102,220
Disbursement Charges		
Import Duties (Zero and 10%)	\$ 00	\$ 102
IVA (does not apply)	00	00
<u>Forwarding Cost</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
Subtotal (3)	\$ 250	\$ 1,102
Accessorial Charges		
<u>Customs broker's expenses</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>
Subtotal (4)	50	250
Customs Broker's Commission		
Disbursements Charges (3)	\$ 250	\$ 1,102
<u>Commercial Export Value (1)</u>	<u>\$ 101,000</u>	<u>\$ 101,000</u>
Subtotal (5)	\$ 101,250	\$ 102,202
Broker's Fee (0.45% over (5) \$	456	\$ 460
<u>+IVA (15% over broker's fee only)</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>
Total Broker's Commission (6)	\$ 524	\$ 529
Summary of Total Border Crossing Costs		
Forwarding Charges (2)	\$ 500	\$ 1,202
Disbursements (3)	\$ 250	\$ 1,102
Accessorial Charges (4)	\$ 50	\$ 250
Broker's Commission(6)	\$ 524	\$ 529
<u>Total Border Crossing Costs</u>	<u>\$ 1,324</u>	<u>\$ 3,083</u>

Percentage of value of commercial invoice 1.32% 3.08%

APPENDIX A

Examples of the documents listed below are available on the internet. Websites to download a form, view a copy of the form, or request a copy of the form are listed on pages 35 and 36. If you would prefer a hard copy of the sample forms, they can be obtained by contacting the Agricultural Trade Office in Mexico City: phone: (011)(52)(55) 5280-5291, or 5281-6586; fax: 5281-6093; e-mail: atomexico@fas.usda.gov. Please provide us your fax number and address so we can fax or mail them to you.

Compilation of Documents

A.1 Solicitud de Permiso Sanitario Previo de Importación (Application for a Sanitary Authorization prior to Import-SAPI)

A.2 Declaración General de Pagos de Derechos-Format No.5 (General Declaration of Payment of Fees)

A.3 Map of International Bridges One and Two at Laredo/Nuevo Laredo

A.4 Map of International Bridge Three “World Trade Bridge” at Laredo/Nuevo Laredo.

A.5 Map of International Bridge Four “Solidarity Bridge” at Colombia.

A.6 Phytosanitary Certificate-Plant Protection and Quarantine-PPQ

A.7 Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness

A.8 Certificate of Free Sale

A.9 Commercial Invoice

A.10 Certificate of Origin

A.11 Hoja de Requisitos Fitosanitarios (Phytosanitary Requirements Sheet)

A.12 Registro de Tramite para Inspección-RTI (Registration of Inspection Procedure)

A.13 Certificado de Importación (Import Certificate)

A.14 Pedimento de Importación (Import Petition)

A.15 Carta de No Etiquetado (“No Labeling Required” Letter)

A.16 Formato de Carta de Encomienda (Letter Format of Assignment)

ON-LINE EXAMPLES OF DOCUMENTS

Document	Source Country	Organization who produces document	Internet Site for example
1. Solicitud de Permiso Sanitario Previo de Importación	Mexico	Secretary of Health	www.ssa.gob.mx -under "TRAMITES" click on Calidad Sanitaria de Bienes y Servicios, click on Formato 1 for SSA-04-003 procedure.
2. Declaración General de Pagos de Derechos-Format #5	Mexico	SAT: Servicio de Administracion Tributaria	www.sat.gob.mx -scroll click on "ASISTENCIA"
3. Map of International Bridge One and Two in Laredo	Both	Map	www.mapquest.com -enter “Laredo” and click on the south west area of town
4. Map of International Bridge Three in Laredo	Both	Map	www.mapquest.com -enter “Laredo” and click on the north west area of town
5. Map if International Bridge Four	Both	Map	www.mapquest.com -enter “Laredo” and click on the north west area of town
6. Phytosanitary Certificate	U.S.	APHIS/PPQ	www.aphis.usda.gov/pq/text/pim/exports/form_577.htm
7. Meat and Poultry Certificate of Wholesomeness	U.S.	FSIS.Field Operations	http://www.fsis.usda.gov/ FO/ export
8. Certificate of Free Sale	U.S.	State Departments of Health (Texas)	http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/bfds/lic/apps.html ¹

¹This site shows just one example of a Certificate of Free Sale from Texas, they are available from most states and FDA.

9. Commercial Invoice	U.S.	Private Company	http://www.canadacustoms.com/com_inv.html ²
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²This provides a general example of what a Commercial Invoice looks like, though private businesses generate their own invoice formats.

10. Certificate of Origin	U.S.	U.S. Dept of Treasury/ Customs Service	http://www.customs.ustreas.gov/top/sitemap.htm ³
11. Hoja de Requisitos Fitosanitarios	Mexico	Direccion General de Salud Animal; Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA)	www.sagarpa.gob.mx -click on "Organismos del Sector", click on Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria. Click on salud Animal, enter Importaciones y Exportaciones (under construction)
12. Registro de Tramite para Inspección (RTI)	Mexico	Direccion General de Salud Animal; Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA)	www.sagarpa.gob.mx -click on "Organismos del Sector", click on Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria. Click on salud Animal, enter Importaciones y Exportaciones (under construction)
13. Certificado de Importación	Mexico	Direccion General de Inspeccion Fitozoosanitaria Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA)	www.sagarpa.gob.mx -click on "Organismos del Sector", click on Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria. Click on salud Animal, enter Importaciones y Exportaciones (under construction)
14. Pedimento de Importación	Mexico	Mexican customs	www.sat.gob.mx/AGJI/acac97/foll_98/com_ex98.html
15. Carta de no Etiquetado	Mexico	Customs (letter)	www.sat.gob.mx/AGJI/acac97/foll_98/com_ex98.html
16. Formato de Carta de Encomienda	Mexico	Customs	www.sat.gob.mx/AGJI/acac97/foll_98/com_ex98.html

³The form is downloadable from this site following these instructions: Under the category *Popular Publications* select "Complete list of publications and forms". At the next screen select "Forms" from the top right-hand side of the page. Select Form number 434 from the list "NAFTA Certificate of Origin with Instructions."

APPENDIX B

Key Contact Information

The primary mission of the US Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Mexico City is to assist in the market development and promotion of US food and agricultural products in the Mexican market. There are a wide variety of activities and services that the ATO, along with other private sector representatives called “cooperators,” make available to help develop US agricultural interests in Mexico. US companies interested in exporting their products to Mexico should contact the ATO for information on market opportunities/constraints for their respective US food and agricultural products.

U.S. Government and Cooperators Offices

U.S. Embassy-Agricultural Trade Office-ATO, USDA

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco

México 11510

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5280-5291, 555281-6586; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5281-6093

atomexico@fas.usda.gov

Office of Agricultural Affairs

US Embassy Mexico City

Paseo de la Reforma 305; Col. Cuauhtemoc

06500 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011-52)(55)5080-2000; Fax: (011-52)(55)5080-2130, (55)5080-2776

Email: fasmexico@fas.usda.gov

Regional US Agricultural Trade Office

To be opened by February 1, 2002

Please call ATO, Mexico City for temporary contact information

American Peanut Council

Cerrada La Otra Banda #58-4; Col. Tizapán San Angel

01090 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011-52)(55)5616-6580; Fax: (011-52)(55)5616-4362

Email: ma_cristina@infosel.net.mx

Contact: Ma. Cristina Compean, Director

American Soybean Association

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco
11510 México, D.F.

Mexico

Tel: (011-52)(55)5281-0120;(55)5281-6150; Fax: (011-525) (55)5281-6154; (55)5281-0147

Email: asamex@soyamex.com.mx

Contact: Mark Andersen, Director

Grupo PM, S.A. de C.V.

Sol #24 (esquina Mercurio); Col. Jardines de Cuernavaca
Cuernavaca, Morelos 62360

México

Tel: (011)(52) 7316-7370 Fax: (011)(52)7316-7369

Email: grupopm@grupopm.com

Contact: Lic. Luis Felipe Moreno, Director

National Sunflower Association

José Ma. Rico #212-702; Col. Del Valle
03100 México, D.F.

Mexico

Tel: (011)(52) (55)5524-8273; (55)5524-8192; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5534-8997

Email: rivercat@compuserve.com.mx

Contact : José Luis Escamilla, Director

USA Poultry and Egg Export Council

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco
11510 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5282-0933/42/46; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5282-0952

Email: luispo@prodigy.net.mx & susan@prodigy.net.mx

Contacts: José Luis Cruz, Director (Monterrey); Susana Cortez, Marketing (Mexico City)

US Dairy Export Council (USDEC)

Matanzas, 733-C Lindavista
07300 México, D.F.

Mexico

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5752-9322, 9307

Email: usdecMex@dfi.net.mx

Contact: Larry Solberg, Director

US Grains Council

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco
11510 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5282-0973/74/77, (55)5282-0244; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5282-0968

Email: usgc@grains.org.mx

Contact: Dr. Ricardo Celma, Director

US Meat Export Federation

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco
11510 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5281-6100; (55)5281-6016/17/18/19/20; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5281-6013

Email: mexico@usmef.org

Contact: Gilberto Lozano, Director

US Wheat Associates

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco
11510 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5281-6560; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5281-3455

Email: mskalicky@uswheat.org

Contact: Mitchell J. Skalicky, Director

Mexican Government and Trade Associations

Secretaría de Agricultura Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentos-SAGARPA

Comisión Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria-CONASAG

Dirección General de Inspección Fitozoosanitaria

(Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; National Commission for Animal and Plant Health; Directorate General of Sanitary Inspection)

Amores 321-1

C.P. 03230 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5687-7954; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5536-6626

Contact: Dr. Javier Trujillo, Director in Chief

CONASAG oversees the three SAGARPA agencies responsible for national animal and plant health regulations and programs, as well as import inspection at ports, airports and borders.

Secretaría de Agricultura Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentos-SAGARPA

Comisión Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria

Dirección General de Inspección Fitozoosanitaria

(Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; National Commission for Animal and Plant Health; Directorate General of Sanitary Inspection)

Recreo 14-10

C.P. 03230 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5534-5018; 5534-2143; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5524-7531

Email: dgif@conasag.sagar.gob.mx

Contact: Dr. Jorge Luis Leyva Vazquez, General Director

Secretaría de Agricultura Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentos

Dirección General de Inspección Fitozoosanitaria

(Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Directorate General of Sanitary Inspection)

Fco. I. Madero 3101

Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.

México

Tel: (011)(52)87 121528; Fax: (011)(52)87120167

Contact: Ing. Marco Lievano Chirino, Jefe en Turno Oficina de Inspección de Sanidad Agropecuaria

Secretaría de Economía

Dirección General de Normas

(Ministry of Economy; Standards Office)

Puente de Tecamachalco 6

53950 Naucalpan, Edo. México

México

Tel: (011)(52)5727-9475; 5729-9476; Fax: (011)(52) 5729-9484

www.secofi.gob.mx.dgn1.html

Contact: Lic. Carmen Quintanilla, General Director

Secretaría de Salud y Asistencia

Dirección General de Calidad Sanitaria de Bienes y Servicios

(Ministry of Health and Public Assistance; General Directorate of Sanitary Quality for Goods and Services)

Donceles 39-PB

06010 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5521-3050, 5510-1075; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5521-3290

Contact: Lic. Carmen Quintanilla, General Director

<http://www.ssa.gob.mx/unidades/dirgcsbs>

<http://cfmr.gob.mx>

Contact: Lic. Carmen Quintanilla, General Director

Secretaria de Salud Pública en el Estado de Tamaulipas

(Ministry of Health in the State of Tamaulipas)

Av. General Cesar López de Lara (entre Héroes de Nacataz y Arteaga)

Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas CP 88000

México

Secretaria de Salud y Asistencia

Dirección de Información Sanitaria

(Ministry of Health and Public Assistance; General Directorate of Sanitary Information)

Donceles 39-PB

06010 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5518-2692; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5521-3290

Contact: Sra. Berta Hernández, Information Director

Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales-SEMARN

Dirección General Forestal

(Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Forestry General Directorate)

Ave. Progreso 5

03100 México, D.F.

México

Tel: (011)(52)(55)5554-0625, 5554-2690, 5554-5620; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5658-3856

Contact: Ing. Victor Sosa, General Director

Embassy of Mexico (in Washington D.C.)

Agricultural Counselor's Office

1911 Pennsylvania Ave. NW

Washington D.C. 20006

Tel: (202) 728-1720; Fax: (202) 728-1728

Asociación de Agentes Aduanales de Nuevo Laredo, A.C.

(Trade Association of Customs Brokers of Nuevo Laredo, A.C.)

Ave. Cesar López de Lara 3603

Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. C.P. 88280

México

Tel: (011)(52) 8715-5080; Fax: (011)(52) 8715-3210

E-mail: fmejia@aduanet.org

Contact: A.A. Fernando Mejia Arreola, President

Mexican Labeling Verification Units

Almacenadora Accel, S.A.

Almacén general de depósito
Virginia Fabregas 80, Col. San Rafael
06470 México, D.F.
Tel: (011)(52)(55) 5705-2788; Fax: (011)(52)(55) 5705-4794
Contact: Dir. Ing. Sergio A. Favila

Almacenes de Depósito Ocejo, S.A. de C.V

Calle Oriente 107 No. 3118
Col. Tablas de San Agustín
07860 México, D.F.
Tel: (011)(52)(55) 5760-5511, 5760-0191; Fax: (011)(52)(55) 5760-0855, 5751-1553
Contact: Sr. Francisco Ocejo Girón, Director

Almacenadora de Depósito Moderno, S.A. de C.V.

Almacén general de depósito
Albeniz 4418, Col. Ampl. Gpe. Victoria
07780 México, D.F.
México
Tel: (011)(52) (55)5355-1544/1808/1572/4761/5236/5299; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5355-2634
Contact: Dir. Lic Elias Guerra Escobar

Almacenadora Invermexico USCO, S.A. de C.V.

Almacén general de depósito
Ave. Michoacán 20, Col. Renovación
09209 México, D.F.
México
Tel: (011)(52)(55)5726-6206, 5726-6207; Fax: (011)(52)(55)5726-6214
Contact: Dir. Lic. Arturo de la Torre Diaz

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Avenida Puente de Tecamachalco 6, Edificio Anexo; Sección Fuentes
53950 Naucalpan de Juarez, Edo. de México
México
Tel: (011)(52)(55) 5520-8928, 5520-9026, 5520-9158; Fax: (011)(52)(55) 5520-8800
Contact: Ing. Ma. Isabel Lopez Martinez, Director

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06470 México, D.F.

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44660 Guadalajara, Jal.

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06470 México, D.F.

México

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Ave. Lomas de Sotelo 1097

Col. Lomas de Sotelo

11200 México, D.F.

México

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Alfredo B. Nobel 21

Centro Industrial Puente de Vigas

54070 Tlalnepantla, Estado de México

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Tel: (011)(52)(55) 5390-4152; Fax: (011)(52)(55) 5565-8601, 5565-7217

Contact: Dr. Jaime Gonzalez Basurto, Director

Email: Normex@mail.ironhorse.com

Société Générale de Surveillance de México, S.A. de C.V.

División ICS, SGS

Organismo de Certificación

Ingenieros Militares 85, Piso 5

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11230 México, D.F.

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Tel: (011)(52)(55) 5358-8255/3563/8474/3217; Fax: (011)(52)(55) 5576-6647/9770

Contacts: Dir. Bruno Cupertly Heusel and Ing. Alejandro Rios Alvarado